

full document should be submitted to the Senate. This cannot be framed if it is seriously proposed to incorporate all matters which would be in the general treaty.

"Thus this plan, the design which was proposed in February. We should not ignore the necessary ratification by Parliament. Hence it might be asked upon what is the announcement based that in a certain number of days the task is to be completed?"

Thirteen neutral nations got their first opportunity to express their views regarding the covenant of the league yesterday afternoon before the representatives of three big and three little Powers sitting as a sub-committee of the league committee. Some thirty-five amendments were proposed, nearly all of them verbal.

#### Mexico Still a Looker On.

The meeting in miniature of the Peace Conference was staged in the rooms of Col. House in the Hotel Chillon, the representatives of the neutrals, twenty in number, sitting around a big table, their secretaries at a small table. Lord Robert Cecil, Col. House, Prof. Leon Bourgeois, Premier Venizelos, Premier Vesnitch and Paul Hays sat as a court at the head of the table, Great Britain presiding in the person of Lord Robert. Mexico and Costa Rica were absent, for the simple reason that they had not been invited.

Mexico will be invited some day to enter the league, but she is a rank outsider now, being a probationer, among the neutrals. So far she has shown little or no interest in the league.

The neutrals were permitted to make criticisms of the covenant, the court reserving its decision and refraining carefully from indicating what satisfaction would be accorded. The meeting reported Article XV, so the neutrals had a chance to look at the remaining articles, when the case, so far as they are concerned, will be closed.

#### Many Changes Suggested.

The meeting yesterday was arranged by Col. House and apparently gave him great satisfaction, particularly the large attendance and the fact that the neutrals were not disposed to make serious trouble. Spain had many suggestions to make, so did Switzerland, Chile and Argentina were coldly curious over the commotion that their big American sister republic had caused in Europe, but it all went off without any row and with great dignity.

After it was over all the neutrals filed out solemnly, shaking hands with Col. House as they passed in appreciation of the opportunity he had so kindly granted them to look on at the rebirth of the world.

Many changes were suggested by these grave neutral diplomats, who showed plainly that they thought a better job might have been done by the distinguished coauthors of the covenant. Then too they thought the executive council was rather exclusive. The suggestion was made that it should be increased to eighteen members, two for each of the five big Powers and eight for the smaller Powers.

Switzerland thought that sovereignty was worth fighting for and presented a new clause, which her delegates thought might protect their big American sister, solving the Monroe Doctrine problem. This and other suggestions the court received, promising to look them over. All the neutrals were given to understand that the covenant must be completed to-morrow if possible and too many suggestions would interfere with that programme.

PARIS, March 21.—After a conference at the residence of the British Premier, David Lloyd George, yesterday afternoon, at which Gen. Allenby, commander of the British forces in Palestine was present, it was decided to return to the suggestion made by the American delegation and send an interrelated commission to study on the spot not only the problems in Syrian Palestine but in Ottoman Asia as a whole, according to the Temps.

It follows the newspaper adds, that the attribution of mandates for Ottoman Asia cannot be decided upon before the return of the commission, several months hence.

#### PEACE FIRST, SAYS PREMIER.

Lloyd George to Remain in Paris Till Germany Signs.

PARIS, March 21.—The first result to be obtained by peace, and the quickest possible, said David Lloyd George, the British Premier, in a statement printed in to-day's issue of the Eccelesior.

"All internal events in every country, allied or enemy," continued the Premier, "are dependent upon that peace which we expect and desire to come at the earliest possible moment. Pending this peace is living in a state of expectation and uncertainty. Commerce and industry are kept in a kind of stagnation which can only engender disorders. I shall, then, remain in Paris, unless something unexpected arises, until the text of the peace preliminaries is definitely drafted and ready for submission to the German delegation, not let me say, for discussion, but simply for signature."

#### WHY CHARLES QUITS AUSTRIA.

Conflicting Reports of Motives Behind the Request.

BERN, March 21.—The request of ex-emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary that he be permitted to live in Switzerland, it is said, was made with the knowledge and consent of the Vienna Government, which considers that his removal from Austria would be in the interests of the German-Austrian Republic and the ex-emperor's security.

Contradictory reports are current here concerning another request said to have been taken to Paris and which indicates that the Austrian emperor is seeking to expel the abdicated emperor by indirect means.

#### MILLERAND GOES TO ALSACE.

Former War Minister Made Governor of Reclaimed Provinces.

PARIS, March 21.—President Poincaré at a meeting of the cabinet today signed a decree appointing Alexandre Millerand, former Minister of War, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. M. Millerand's headquarters will be in Strasbourg.

## THREAT FROM ITALY ALARMS DIPLOMATS

Withdrawal From Peace Council Would Embarrass Negotiations Seriously.

### SECRET WORK CHARGED

Wilson's Proposal to Award Fiume to Jugo-Slavs Brings Vigorous Protest.

#### Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Italy's threat to withdraw from the Peace Conference is taken seriously by diplomats here, who say that this is in no sense a bluff but a genuine maturely considered decision of the Italian Government. The direct clash of views in this case is between President Wilson, who admittedly is dominating the conference, and Premier Orlando, who asserts that right and justice and the principle of self-determination are so unquestionably on Italy's side in this case that yield would be indefensible to the Italian people and to the people of Fiume who are appealing to join Italy.

Something of a sensation has been caused in diplomatic circles by hints that Italy if she withdraws from the conference will issue a statement setting forth the reasons why she underestimates Fiume is being withheld. This reason, which the Italians contend has been fostered by secret diplomacy in Paris, is described as connected with the same reasons which held the United States back from declaring war on Austria-Hungary for months and a statement responsible for Article X of the President's fourteen points, which is as follows:

"The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations was to be secured and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."

#### Secret Interests at Work.

There would appear to be no connection between this article and the situation as it exists to-day, but the Italians assert that the same powerful secret interests which were working against Italy at that time are still at work. They say this work has found fertile field because of the secrecy of the star chamber proceedings in Paris. They regard the time as having come to force the issue regardless of consequences and to ascertain whether the President's announced principles are to prevail.

Naturally the Italian viewpoint must be considered in the light of the stress under which Italy is now laboring. But the fear here is that the impasse may result not only in Italy's withdrawal, but a diplomatic conflagration in Paris which will result in a general European war. The Italian viewpoint must be considered in the light of the stress under which Italy is now laboring. But the fear here is that the impasse may result not only in Italy's withdrawal, but a diplomatic conflagration in Paris which will result in a general European war. The Italian viewpoint must be considered in the light of the stress under which Italy is now laboring. But the fear here is that the impasse may result not only in Italy's withdrawal, but a diplomatic conflagration in Paris which will result in a general European war.

### ITALY'S FIRM STAND REPORTED TO POWERS

Col. House Proposes Compromise in Hope of Harmony.

#### By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 21.—The Italian delegation to the Peace Conference unanimously has decided to withdraw from the conference unless Fiume is assigned to Italy contemporaneously with the conclusion of peace. The decision was reached at a meeting to-day of the full delegation presided over by Premier Orlando, and the new Jugo-Slav state was immediately communicated to the Powers.

Col. E. M. House of the American mission promised Premier Orlando to present within a few days a project concerning the Italian-Jugo-Slav frontier, which he hopes will settle the dispute satisfactorily.

The decision of the Italian delegation, as reported from Paris, apparently brings to a head the bitter controversy between Italy and the new Jugo-Slav state over the disposition of land along the Adriatic, formerly belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which both nationalities claim.

#### Jugo-Slavs Insistent.

Italy's claims originally included virtually the entire Dalmatian coast, with Trieste and the latter city is the second principal seaport on the eastern side of the Adriatic. Recent reports have been that the Italian representatives were manifesting a disposition to make important concessions regarding the land along the Dalmatian coast, provided that the city and harbor of Fiume were assigned to Italy. The Jugo-Slavs, however, have been insistent that this port be allotted to them, asserting that it is essentially a Croatian city and necessary to the new Jugo-Slav state as affording the only feasible suitable sea outlet for her commerce.

On the other hand there has been no disposition on the part of Italy to yield her point so far as Fiume was concerned. Her attitude was officially stated by Premier Orlando in addressing the Chamber of Deputies on March 1, when he said that while Italy remained "faithful to the spirit of conciliation which inspired the treaty" upon which Italy entered the war, "it did not mean that she could remain inert, able to the appeal reaching her from the Italian town on the Gulf of Quarnero (Fiume)," which was "exposed to the danger of being cut off from the sea by the enemy." "We do not think," added the Premier, "that this is possible at the very moment when it is wished that the memory of violence done to the rights of peoples."

#### Blockade Was Declared.

There have been several "incidents" at Fiume and other points in the territory claimed by both Italy and Jugo-Slavia since the signing of the armistice, and the feud at one time grew so bitter that Italy established a blockade and cut off food relief imports for the interior. This matter was adjudged by the Supreme Council in Paris, however,

and the reports of late have indicated that a peaceful settlement of the conflicting Italian-Jugo-Slav claims was possible if not probable.

Just what has caused the Italian delegation to announce its determination on the Fiume question at this time has not been developed in the Paris advice. It is known, however, that the question of territorial adjustments has been before the conference of Premiers, which have been taking place during the past day or two. An Associated Press despatch received Thursday night from Paris regarding a conference held Thursday by President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George stated that there was every reason to believe that the frontier issues were among the foremost obstacles which the conference were seeking to remove from the path to a rapid conclusion of the peace treaty.

Fiume before the war was the chief seaport of the Hungarian kingdom. It has several harbors and its position and facilities made it the seat of virtually the entire shipping trade of Hungary. It had an ante-bellum population of nearly 40,000.

## GERMANY'S CABINET NEAR FALL, REPORT

Stockholm Hears of Combination Between Foreign Minister and Haase.

#### Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

STOCKHOLM, March 21.—Rumors of a ministerial crisis and the resignation of the cabinet persist in spite of repeated denials by the German Government. Foreign Minister Count von Rantzau's secret consultation with the independent socialists has given rise to a rumor of some sort of combination in formation with the Count Rantzau and Herr Haase and Bernstein in the Cabinet.

Forwards is authorized to deny this. The combination seems unlikely as the minority socialists are now known to have made common cause with a republican guard will be formed, composed of volunteers of all classes—workmen, peasants, students and professional men—serving a given term.

The former Prussian Minister, Herr Strobel, formally accuses the independent socialists of having been in league with Bolshevism in Russia, aiming at introducing their sinister regime in Germany by giving the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils supreme authority. The independent socialists deny this. Herr Haase and his party do not deny, although the leader of the independent would leave Parliament some vestige of power, granting it a parallel existence with the councils, but subordinate to them.

Meanwhile the Government is endeavoring to conciliate public opinion by abolishing the present financial decision in view of meeting the tremendous financial strain laid on the country. There will be heavy, permanent taxes on capital and incomes and on all increments of wealth.

These will be very heavy, but will not be allowed to reach the limits of expropriation or be denuded as a means of confiscating private property or capital.

For the protection of property and the maintenance of public order, a special republican guard will be formed, composed of volunteers of all classes—workmen, peasants, students and professional men—serving a given term.

The Italian regime now in force in Munich is said to be causing a separatist movement in some parts of Bavaria. According to the Urm Anzeiger, Bavarian Swabia is detaching itself to be detached and to be joined to other portions of the old Swabian Duchy under Wurttemberg, the plea being that the province of Swabia is detaching itself to be detached and to be joined to other portions of the old Swabian Duchy under Wurttemberg, the plea being that the province of Swabia is detaching itself to be detached and to be joined to other portions of the old Swabian Duchy under Wurttemberg.

The Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung says the movement for the formation of an independent Rhine republic also is gaining ground. Petitions are being circulated for signatures, appealing to the Peace Conference to allow a public vote to be taken on the subject.

### COUNCIL WARNS FACTIONS.

Wireless Message Sent to Poles and Ukrainians.

PARIS, March 21.—Carrying out its recent decision to take action for bringing about a cessation of hostilities between the Ukrainians and the Poles, the Allied Supreme Council has sent a wireless message to Gen. Pelenko of the Polish forces and Gen. Roslawsky of the Ukrainian army, enjoining both commanders to cause a suspension of hostilities by their forces on the Lemberg front immediately.

The council stipulates that the troops shall retain their positions as at present between Lemberg and Przemysl, but permit sufficient freedom of passage through the lines for the daily provisioning of Lemberg.

The council sets forth its willingness to negotiate from both sides as to their territorial claims and allow each to be represented in Paris by such qualified persons as they may deem it wise to appoint, provided they are extending the truce into an armistice. The hearing accorded such representatives, however, will be only conditional upon the immediate cessation of fighting.

### GERMAN LEVIES ON BELGIUM 2 BILLIONS

Represent Confiscation, Fines and Other Penalties.

BRUSSELS, March 21.—Germany's debt to Belgium for requisitions of cash made by the Germans and other money transferred to Belgium amounts to 2,000,000,000 francs, of which 1,000,000,000 francs represents German marks circulating in Belgium under the armistice and taken up by the Belgian Banque Nationale and 1,000,000,000 francs represents the balance of the loan from the Banque Nationale and the Societe Generale during the occupation.

## GERMAN HUSH ARMY FEARED BY FRANCE

Council of Ten's Delay in Orderly Disarmament Is Criticized.

### POLISH PROBLEM LOOMS

Chaotic Conditions at Peace Conference Cause Loss of Valuable Time.

#### By G. S. ADAM.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

PARIS, March 21.—The fog of uncertainty still hangs over the Peace Conference. It is impossible to give a clear picture of the chaos.

The Council of Ten does not seem to have made up its mind on a number of important principles. Each Power appointed its experts on the various commissions and when those commissions make their reports it happens every now and again that their conclusions are not accepted by the council and that they are instructed to modify their findings in a certain sense.

All this results in the loss of valuable time. If the Council of Ten has pre-conceived notions as to the Polish problem, for instance, it must just as well state them in terms of reference to the commission appointed to deal with that question.

The much dissatisfaction expressed by the French press as to the course of events and above all with the delay in obtaining the disarmament of Germany, the French mind, is all the more important matter of the moment and the sooner it can be achieved the better it will be.

The next point of vital interest to the French is the measures of control which are to be adopted to make it absolutely impossible for Germany in the next few years to build up a "hush" army and "hush" stocks of war material. In this respect the final conditions as adopted by the Council will meet with some criticism.

It had been hoped that the Council of Ten would be able to settle the frontiers of the Polish corridor along the Vistula to the sea and so get one step further toward giving Poland the communications which it so badly needs with the rest of Europe. Unfortunately this was not the case.

The council examined the conclusions of the Polish commission, but did not expressly approve them and the commission was instructed to present a fresh report. The belt of territory which it was proposed to give Poland has been based on the two railway lines which connect Danzig with Poland, one running to Thorn and the other to Olawa.

Polish state. Accordingly, the commission had thought it wise to include both lines within the Polish frontiers. Such a step would bring the German population included in Poland to about 1,800,000, and it was apparently the fact that some members of the Council took exception. Hence there will be further delay before the Poles know where their country begins and where it ends.

### POLITICS BACK OF SAILORS' ATTITUDE

Government Determined to Employ Force if Necessary.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 20 (delayed).—The refusal of the Hamburg seamen to operate ships requisitioned by the Entente nations was inspired more by politics and economic conditions than by patriotism, the seamen's union being dominated by radical Spartacists who see a chance to embarrass the Government by refusing to obey its orders, according to information reaching the correspondent from official sources.

These union leaders are able to swing a majority of the men to their view by representing that under the terms of the agreement with the Entente the crews of German ships would be thrown out of employment. The Government is reluctant to employ force, but it is determined that the agreement shall be carried out and will take the needed measures, it was declared to-day.

Philip Hainemann, director of the North German Lloyd steamship line, said to-day that he was greatly concerned at the incident. He asserted that the seamen had launched the movement to refuse to work on the better wages without intending to shipwreck the food agreement, but that their followers had become so unruly that it was doubtful whether it would be possible to apply the brakes and bring about the departure of the ships.

The German steamships Burgemeister von Helle and Bürgermeister Schreier, which were scheduled to sail on March 18 in accordance with the agreement reached at Brussels between German and international food commissions, have been prevented from leaving Hamburg owing to a resolution passed by seamen there refusing to operate ships demanded by the Entente nations.

Some newspapers have reported that the resolution and any it represents the will of a "small, unrepresentative section" and that it is strongly disavowed by other sections of the seamen. The union section of the transport workers union has lodged a protest against the action of the seamen.

HAMBURG, March 19 (delayed).—At a mass meeting of seamen held to-day the following resolution was passed:

"To-day's mass meeting of seamen of all descriptions refuses to participate in the delivery of German merchant ships demanded by the Entente and declares it to be the duty of all seamen and laborers to refuse to carry out work on those ships."

The resolution was based on the ground that there was no guarantee that Germany would receive any food except the initial delivery.

## REDS LAUNCH NEW DRIVE IN 2 SECTORS

Small French and Russian Garrison Retires After Sharp Battle.

### U. S. MEN CHECK ATTACK

Thaw Helps Bolsheviki, but Efforts Are Made to Speed Up Allied Fleet.

#### By the Associated Press.

ANCHORAGE, March 20 (delayed).—The Bolsheviki have begun a new offensive in the territory between the Volodga Railway and the Onega River. A column of approximately 500 to 800 Bolsheviki on March 18 advanced up the road from the vicinity of Plesetsk and attacked a small French and Russian garrison at the village of Bolsheola Osera on the line of communications between the allied Volodga Railway and Onega sectors, and about fifteen miles west of Odozersk.

From accounts reaching allied headquarters the little garrison fought bravely. At last reports the enemy held Bolsheola Osera.

#### U. S. Troops Defeat Reds.

Patrol activity has increased considerably along the Volodga railway and on the Dvina front. On both sectors the Bolsheviki have been defeated by the American and allied troops.

A small Bolsheviki raiding party, making its way over the snow, surprised an allied sentry post near the forests near the Volodga railway. After considerable fighting in the darkness the raiders were repulsed, leaving a number of dead behind.

Following on last Friday's success on the Dvina, when the Americans and Russians repulsed a raid against the allied lines of communication, an American patrol to-day encountered a Bolsheviki patrol in a wood. Several Bolsheviki were killed and the others in the party were made prisoners.

#### Open Rivers Help the Reds.

As the winter has been unusually mild in north Russia it is expected that within a month the thaws will come and make extensive land fighting impracticable. The Bolsheviki will have a big advantage when the rivers open. The Dvina and Vaga rivers will be navigable near the fighting front before the Dvina is refrozen. The Bolsheviki will have a big advantage when the rivers open. The Dvina and Vaga rivers will be navigable near the fighting front before the Dvina is refrozen.

Efforts are being made, however, to speed up the arrival of the allied fleet in the fighting zone in order to confer the Bolsheviki advantage to the shortest time possible.

#### Now a Race Against Time.

In the meantime, as long as the present cold weather continues, it is a race against time to move over the snow before the thaws come sufficient big guns and ammunition to hold the enemy boats in check until the allied vessels can move southward.

In this work the allied transport service is performing a stupendous task in spite of the difficulties of the winter which has weakened the horses for the long hauls over the snow and added greatly to the difficulties of the situation.

### GERMANS PROTEST TAKING OF CABLES

Newspapers Call Plan Robbery—Asks U. S. Attitude.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 20 (delayed).—In connection with the reported desire of Great Britain and France to retain control of the cables taken from Germany the North German Gazette says:

"It would be interesting to learn the attitude of the United States toward the proposed plan to rob us of our cables. President Wilson has declared that the United States is interested in securing direct communication with all the countries with which America desires to enter into commercial relations. Germany, we suppose, also belongs in this category. Shall the American merchant be subjected to the control of his European competitors—British and French? That would be the direct result of British and French possession of the German cables."

PARIS, March 21.—The German steamships Cleveland, Patricia and Cap Finistere, which are to be handed over to the United States, have left Germany under a work at which American troops will come to place German ships under allied control. The German crews will be replaced by Americans in the British ports. The vessels then, it is expected, will come to French ports to take American troops to the United States. They will return with food for Germany.

The first food for Germany under the agreement reached in Brussels last week will come from England. It is understood that vessels are now being loaded and probably will reach German ports within a week. Although the food supply of England has been maintained largely by America, the conservation methods there have worked so well that there is available a considerable quantity of bacon and many tons of beans, bacon and beans will form the first lot of food to reach the Germans.

The Germans have begun the movement of gold to Brussels, where they agreed to deposit it as collateral for the food. The Hamburg Seamen's Union, after a discussion with the ship owners and the Hamburg Senate, has agreed that half of the crews on ships transporting food to Germany should be recruited from the union, provided that the transport union recruited the other half, a Central News despatch from Amsterdam says.

The seamen decided that they would not man ships carrying interior troops. Ten German submarines, which are to be delivered to the Entente Powers, have left Hamburg, according to a despatch received here.

### CLEANLINESS

A certain celebrity, when asked why the butter cake reaches perfection only at CHILDS, replied: "It's the effect of sun and moon on the griddle."

Rather a pretty fancy; and yet more than a fancy, for the shining of sun and moon on the griddle is symbolic of the visibility of every department in a CHILDS restaurant.

The counter and griddle at CHILDS are purposely left open to view to demonstrate the sanitary and scientific methods of preparing food.

And the kitchens are just as clean as the dining room. Even if the "sun and moon" do not shine there, a CHILDS kitchen is a fit place in which to eat.

"A cleanliness is a part of the CHILDS restaurant must be a little bit of heaven on earth."



## FOCH SAYS SPIRIT WON HIS VICTORIES

Allied Military Chief Gives Credit to His Soldiers for Crushing Germany.

PARIS, March 21.—Marshal Foch was reminded to-day that March 21 was the anniversary of the beginning of the great German offensive toward Amiens and was asked by Jules Sauterwin of the Mafis to explain by what methods the Marshal had turned the offensive into a German defeat. The allied Generalissimo replied:

"You ask me to tell you much in a few words. Victories are won by science, that is true, but also by faith. When one has faith one does not retire; one stops the enemy where one finds him."

"You tell me that I gave victory to France. It was our admirable soldiers who gave it. I have but one merit, that of never despairing."

The writer asked the Marshal if his strategic science was a doctrine that could be taught or if it was rather not that faculty "to divine and improvise—called genius."

"Strategic science," said Marshal Foch, "can be acquired, but it is not a set of formulas or a set of principles. It is a knowledge which the chief must make part of himself so that it will guide all his decisions."

"This mental discipline can be gained by a study of history and by a study of concrete examples. It must leave the mind of the commander so open that he acts on accurate information and not on preconceived ideas and hypotheses. But the most brilliant qualities of intelligence are nothing without the will to victory."

"The battle won is the battle in which one refuses to admit oneself beaten, because the army is so the chief that the sword is to the soldier. Its value lies in the hand that wields it."

### UKRAINIANS ENTER CITY OF LEMBERG

Troops Break Defence After Five Days Battle.

#### By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, March 20 (delayed).—The Ukrainian troops besieging Lemberg have entered that city after five days of hard fighting, according to an official statement issued to-day. The resistance of the Polish reinforcements sent to the aid of the beleaguered city was broken by the Ukrainians, the statement adds.

A document seized by the Poles showed that a reward of 4,000 crowns and five arpas (about five acres) of land had been promised to every Ukrainian soldier entering Lemberg.

BERN, March 21.—The Ukrainians forces of Gen. Petlura have successfully resumed the offensive, according to advice to the Swiss Telegraph Agency from Proskuroff, the seat of the Petlura Government. The position of the Bolsheviki in the Ukraine is declared to be critical.

Advancing northward from Proskuroff, the Ukrainians are reported to have re-occupied Sarny, an important railway junction southeast of Brest-Litovsk. Along the railway line running from Sarny to Vinna the Ukrainians re-occupied Dombrovitsa and Stolin. They have also driven the Bolsheviki from the line of the Gorny River in the Pripiet marshes.

PARIS, March 21.—Reports from Odessa as to the situation in that part of the Ukraine are conflicting. Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, the allied commander in chief in the near East, was expected at Odessa Thursday, and it is believed that important decisions were awaiting his arrival.

### OFFICIAL 27th N. Y. Div., U. S. A. Insignia, Welcome Home Badge and Banner

As authorized and approved by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Com. Banners, 75c. Arm Insignia, 25c. Welcome Home Badge, 15c. Each. MAIL ORDERS FILLED. First Lieut. L. Roberts Walton, Authorized Distributor. 33 West 34th St., New York City. AGENTS WANTED. Jobbers, Retailers and Dealers Supplied.

# The Harbor Strike

New York, March 22nd

## To Our Customers:

YOU have suffered so much inconvenience and loss in consequence of the present harbor strike that an explanation of our position seems due you. The details of the controversy are probably sufficiently familiar to you to render any extended statement of them unnecessary.

After the demands of our men had been agitated for some six weeks, President Wilson, early in January, cabled the National War Labor Board to intervene and said:

"I am sure that the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board and the Railroad Administration and any other Government agencies interested in the controversy will use all the power which they possess to make your findings effective."

In response to this direction, the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board and the Railroad Administration submitted to the jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board and agreed to be bound by its award. The Board thereupon proceeded to try the case and some 2100 pages of testimony were taken. The deliberations of the Board resulted in the so-called Macy Award.

The private boat owners were prepared and offered to adopt and abide by the Macy Award. The several departments of the U. S. Government which were committed to that award proceeded at once, and without any attempt at explanation or justification of their course, to set it at naught. The solemn promise of the President of the United States that the arbitration of the National War Labor Board would be upheld still remains unfulfilled.

## Our Principles

We are holding our ground, single handed and alone, for the maintenance of these principles:

FIRST: To uphold the contention that an arbitration award is not a mere scrap of paper, to be lightly thrown aside for political or other purposes.

SECOND: To maintain port charges at such a level that the supremacy of New York will not be destroyed by the diversion of her commerce elsewhere.

THIRD: To establish with our employees a permanent board, with equal representation to employer and employee, to do away with future controversies of similar character.

## Our Unity

At the outset of this controversy, 233 concerns, owning or operating practically all of the privately held marine harbor equipment in this port, determined to resist to the uttermost the demand for a fictitious eight-hour day—a demand declared impracticable in the operation of harbor equipment by Umpire Macy and by the National War Labor Board. Since the Government's surrender to the demands of the strikers, four of our former associates, controlling less than 1% of the privately owned floating equipment in this harbor, have acceded to the union demands. The remaining 229 concerns, owning more than 99%, are determined to resist to the end.

## Our Plan